

assessed between MKH and NGH: we found the team was introduced 17% & 18%, curtains were drawn 70% and 35%, summary given to nurse 44% and 85%, summary given to patient 99% and 87%, patient concerns elicited 92% and 62%, patients understood the plan 95% and 75%, nurse knew the plan 60% and 89%.

Conclusion: We found poor nurse attendance, team introduction to patients and we weren't always drawing curtains for examination. However, we did demonstrate good patient-doctor communication. Data was presented to nursing staff and nurses have amended duties to facilitate better nurse attendance, plus raising awareness of patient dignity and privacy.

0785: TREATMENT OF FACIAL Palsy AFTER RECURRENT PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA SURGERY USING ELECTRICAL STIMULATION

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Aim: To determine if electrical stimulation improves facial function in patients with facial palsy after recurrent pleomorphic adenoma resection.

Methods: Two subjects suffering from significant facial palsy after recurrent pleomorphic adenoma surgery were recruited and treated with electrical stimulation twice daily for 24 weeks. Baseline measures including facial measurements, House-Brackman and Sunnybrook scores were recorded and compared to those the end of the study. Adverse effects such as synkinesis and Frey's syndrome were assessed during the study.

Results: Subjects recovered good facial function demonstrating Sunnybrook scores of 54 and 64 that improved to 88 and 96 respectively. Both resting facial symmetry and movement symmetry were noted to improve. Neither subject demonstrated adverse effects of treatment.

Conclusion: Electrical stimulation is a safe and promising treatment that may improve facial palsy in patients who have underwent resection of recurrent pleomorphic adenoma. Larger studies are required assess its efficacy.

0801: DOES THE ENT URGENT CLINIC WORKLOAD IMPROVE AS TRAINEES GAIN EXPERIENCE?

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Aim: Many trainees come to ENT firms with little prior experience. We wished to establish whether degree of experience had an effect on the urgent clinic workload, and whether this changed as the trainees gained experience.

Methods: Retrospective analysis was performed using four months of ENT urgent clinic data. Overall clinic waits were calculated, and the number of follow-ups booked by each SHO was established. These were combined to provide totals for the firm's GP trainees (n=5) and non-GP trainees (n = 5).

Results: GP trainees were more likely to book follow-ups than non-GP trainees (p=0.002). Over the four-month period, the number of follow-ups booked by GP trainees fell from an average of 20 to 11 bookings per week (p=0.02). Meanwhile there was no change in the average 8 bookings per week by non-GP trainees (p=0.9). The overall clinic waiting time fell from 6.52 to 5.31 days over the same period (p=0.001).

Conclusion: While GP trainees are more likely than their non-GP counterparts to follow up their patients in ENT urgent clinic, the gap quickly closes with appropriate training and increasing confidence. This highlights the importance of good education for trainees.

0811: ADULT ONSET RECURRENT RESPIRATORY PAPILLOMATOSIS: AN EVOLVING PATTERN

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Aim: Recurrent Respiratory Papillomatosis (RRP) is a disease caused by HPV. Current literature suggests the prevalence of adult onset-RRP is 1.8-2.3 per 100,000, that patients are from low socioeconomic backgrounds and that the median age of adult onset is 34. The evidence for malignant transformation is based on small studies, a recent study found the malignant transformation rate to laryngeal carcinoma to be 2.7%. The aim of this study was to determine patient demographics, prevalence and risk of malignant transformation of adult patients with RRP in a sample population of 800,000.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of patients diagnosed with RRP in a regional Scottish unit between 2003 and 2014.

Results: 67 patients were identified giving an RRP prevalence of 8.4 per 100,000, the median age at diagnosis was 38 (range 19-92, mean 42.3). Socioeconomic status: 6 patients were class I (managerial, professional); 18 class II (intermediate) and 7 class III (manual workers). 3 patients were students or unemployed and status was unknown for 33 patients. The malignant transformation rate was 4.5%

Conclusion: There appears to be an evolving pattern of RRP with older economically active patients being affected and a higher than expected malignant transformation rate.

0820: DENTAL SINUS INFECTIONS: WHY ARE WE STILL MISSING THE WELL-DOCUMENTED DIAGNOSIS?

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Aim: Dental infections, salivary gland lesions, neoplasms and developmental abnormalities can cause oral cutaneous fistulae, fistulae of the neck and intraoral fistulae. Published case reports deliver the same message; that these lesions are misdiagnosed and treated late and ineffectively and this remains a significant, on-going problem.

Methods: We performed a retrospective review of 5 consecutive dental sinus infections between June 2013 and January 2014 that were misdiagnosed initially. Information was extracted from the medical case notes.

Results: Dental sinus infections were misdiagnosed in all 5 cases. Age range; 12-87 years amongst 3 male and 2 female patients. Each patient presented with a non-healing lesion and all were given either oral or topical antibiotics. Patients were eventually referred to the craniofacial department where they all received an orthopantomogram and underwent dental extraction, which led to complete healing.

Conclusion: Cutaneous facial sinus tracts of odontogenic origin are often initially misdiagnosed which leads to prolonged and inappropriate treatment. Correct diagnosis and treatment will result in predictable and rapid healing of these lesions and thus it is essential to record these case series, to ensure that medical professionals are aware of the presenting symptoms, which can often be very subtle.

0839: INCIDENCE OF PINNA HAEMATOMA IN MIXED MARTIAL ARTS

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Aim: Mixed martial arts (MMA) is a full-contact combat sport, with a rapidly growing international fan base. Despite this, research into injuries sustained in MMA is limited, with no published UK data.

Methods: An online questionnaire was designed asking MMA fighters specific questions relating to pinna haematomas and the effect this injury had on their lives. A target sample size of 88 was calculated as statistically significant.

Results: 89 responses were included in the study, of which 51 fighters reported sustaining a pinna haematoma in their MMA career (57.3%). This caused 15 fighters to stop contact training. 44 fighters sought treatment, of which they were most commonly self-treated (36.4%), 22.7% received treatment at hospital, 15.9% had treatment from their GP and 15.9% had their treatment from a coach/trainer. 40% of fighters reported some affect on sleep due to pain. 17.3% reported concern about their appearance and 19.6% reported an effect on their hearing. 58.8% reported being left with a permanent deformity, 7 fighters would consider cosmetic surgery if available.

Conclusion: This study is the first of its kind in the UK. Pinna haematomas are common amongst MMA fighters and cause more morbidity than previously acknowledged.

0852: A SIMPLE CONNECTION DEVICE FOR NEEDLE CRICOTHYROIDOTOMY AND PERCUTANEOUS TRANSTRACHEAL VENTILATION

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Aim: In a "Can't Ventilate, Can't Intubate" situation, cricothyroidotomy can be life saving when standard non-invasive airways procedures are not possible.